

UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

Interesting Correspondence On the Subject
of Business Politics.

[CONTINUED SERIES.]

CONTRACTION COURT,
WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
May 18, 1894.

W. N. Naut, Boomtown, Kas.

DEAR NEPHEW:—Your query about my first name brings up a point in financial history that need not be published by the town crier. You have heard of that Coxe youngster called Legal Tender. Perhaps you have heard of negroes named Emancipation Proclamation, etc. These names are given in remembrance of something that interests the parents. I was born in 1853 when the financial world was unsettled because of gold discoveries. Gold had been discovered in California and in Australia. It was poured out in steady streams. Moneyed men were troubled lest it become too plentiful. The creditor class feared that it would continue to be mined and coined in such quantities as to make it easier for debtors to meet their obligations. It was depreciating when measured by silver. The debtor having the option could pay in gold and the creditor who of course, wanted to be paid in the most valuable money, was in danger of being paid in depreciated gold. So a strong effort was made to demonetize gold and secure a single silver standard. Had the mines not failed to yield as much as at first, the bankers would doubtless have demonetized gold. My father was a leader in the anti-gold movement and in his enthusiasm named me Kein Gold. This means "no gold" in the German language, which is his mother tongue.

I see that Hawaii has put a very sensible clause in their new constitution. In fact it is a good constitution. Men of quality and wealth seem to have drawn it up. No person can become a senator unless he is worth \$5,000 and has an income of \$1,200 a year. The amounts are not high enough, but I wish the United States had a clause as stringent as this. While we have been successful in retaining the senate since the foundation of the government, every now and then some mud-sill is elected who is worth nothing. The fickle populace may turn some day and elect a whole lot of common people. The Hawaiians also make it impossible for Chinese to become citizens. That's good. It draws caste lines which are necessary if the aristocracy of brains (as evidenced by wealth accumulated) are to rule. The coolie being degraded, degrades the white laborer with whom he competes. By getting the common workman in hard straits we secure safety for ourselves. The workman, having to put in all his time at the hardest labor, in order to keep soul and body together, has no time to think. He does no independent thinking. He plods on feeling that it was his fate to work and never imagines that he could change his condition by the ballot.

Statistics are great things in the hands of experts, for example, Edward Atkinson. President D. S. Jordan, of the Leland Stanford university, is also doing some good work. He has prepared an article showing that pauperism is a disease that is transmitted from parent to offspring. Paupers, prostitutes and criminals are the children of such. From this it is easy to reason that all legislation tending to reduce poverty is useless. The best thing to do would be to shut paupers up, each sex separately. Reproduction being made impossible, the world could wait a half century or a century to see how the new plan worked. By that time we could devise another scheme for people

to study before trying financial legislation to make times easier.

In Oregon, Penoyer was not renominated for governor by the democrats. Wall street would not allow them to nominate such a Populist. Our motto is that of Jay Gould, slightly varied: "In republican counties I'm a republican, in democratic counties I'm a democrat. But I'm an Erie railroad man all the time." The fool workmen are not that way. Your uncle,

K. GOLD ISAACS.

BOOMTOWN, KAS., May 15, 1894.

K. Gold Isaacs, Monopoly Chamber, New York City.

DEAR UNCLE—Collapsed, fizzled, busted, failed, gone up the spout. I can't find synonyms enough to express what has become of my boom. The young crowd are not in it. My high hopes are crushed. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

I'm disgusted. When a fellow works and works for the party, he expects some return. If there was a ghost of a show to make anything by it, I'd join the Populists. But they don't take much stock in fellows that are converted to their views by a defeat in our camp. Besides lawyers are at a discount among them.

No, there is nothing left for me to do except stay in the g. o. p. The state convention is yet to come. I may get nominated for something there. If beaten again, the county is left to fall back on. The state legislature would be better than nothing. Perhaps I could run for representative.

The weather is getting excessively dry. This bodes little good for the republicans and democrats in this state. From this you will suppose that hard times make Populists of the farmers. That is true. But not simply because they are in close straits. When a drought comes on, the possibility of farm work is precluded. The farmers read much then. They gather in groups and discuss the situation. They search for causes of hard times in addition to poor crops. They hold picnics and hear Populist speakers. Before long the most ignorant among them learns that prices fall whenever the amount of money in circulation is reduced, and that prices rise when the circulation is increased. They see that debts are more easily paid when money is plentiful, and more difficult to pay when money is scarce. They conclude that the funding note after the war were a crime against the people because the non-interest-bearing notes which circulated as money were destroyed, and bonds were issued in their place. In somewhat the same way they view the retirement of national bank notes unless they are replaced by something else. They don't like the national bank system, but are unwilling that these "brownbacks" shall cease to circulate unless replaced by greenbacks. Thus in hard times they learn lessons in money that are never forgotten. Then they demand greenback issues, free coinage of silver or anything else that will put more money in circulation. This learned, a workman may afterward vote republican or democratic for local, selfish reasons, or because he thinks one of these parties will increase the circulation or at least keep it from becoming less per capita or less in proportion to the business done than it now bears. But he can never be depended upon by the plutocrats. A large majority of Kansas farmers and workmen know this truth as regards money. They know that contraction makes a debt greater at the time of payment than it was when incurred and conversely inflation makes a debt smaller when due than it was when made. Most of these men are in

the People's party. The others look to the old parties for inflation. If the Populists could make them believe what you and I know to be the truth—that republican and democratic parties are controlled by men who demand contraction—their majority in Kansas would outstrip that of the republicans in their palmiest days. I think that from 200,000 to 250,000 Kansas voters favor more money. Many republican journals demand this. But their difficulty lies in getting voters to believe that their party would do anything looking to inflation. It never did in the years when it held the reins at Washington. Look for a hot campaign in Kansas.

Your nephew, W. M. NAUT.

A Good Platform.

The platform adopted by the California state convention at Sacramento, May 22, is a model that will do to study. It is as follows:

"First—We demand immediate legislation in favor of the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate, and that this power be delegated to the people of the state of California, in the quickest and most direct manner possible under our present constitution.

"Second—We believe that the high salaries paid to the public officials are vastly greater than the average can earn in private life, and out of all proportion to the average earnings of their constituents. Hence these high salaries are not only an unjust burden on the people, but are also the direct cause of bribery, ring rule and corrupt politics. We therefore demand of the next legislature a reduction in the salary list of at least 25 per cent in the interest of the taxpayers and pure politics.

"Third—We demand the repeal of the present inhuman vagrancy laws and in their place a comprehensive system of public improvements for the purpose of providing American citizens with employment, at reasonable wages instead of treating them as outlaws.

"Fourth—Public franchise in private hands have always been operated on the principle of giving the least possible service for the greatest possible revenue. We believe that these franchises receive their value for the benefit of those who give them value. Hence we demand that our state, county and municipal government assume control of all water, gas, electric light, telegraph, telephone and street railway systems, and operate them for the benefit of the public in such manner as to give the greatest service at the least expense to the patrons.

"Fifth—Our present system of taxation places enterprise at a discount and offers a premium to indolence. We demand such a change in the system as will give encouragement to industry by exempting the improvement of the home-builder and increasing the burden of the large holder, and who prevent improvement by monopolizing the country for speculative purposes.

"Sixth—The poll tax is a head tax, amounting to a tax on light and air, is unfair, unjust and un-American, and we demand its repeal that the burdens may be placed on what a man owns, instead of his right to live.

"Seventh—Man can not expect the same individual freedom in thickly settled communities as enjoyed in wild, uninhabited districts. That society is the nearest perfect which provides for every individual and still places the least possible restriction upon him. The supply of labor is greater than the demand. As each man has an equal right to life and the means of subsistence, it becomes the duty of society to provide for the distribution of employment to the end that

all may get a share. Hence, we demand the enactment of an eight hour law, together with laws prohibiting sweat shops, and the employment of child labor.

"Eighth—We believe that all laws should receive their authority from the people and any restriction of the right of suffrage on account of race, sex or color is unjust and endangers liberty itself. We therefore demand the enactment of a suffrage law giving the ballot to all citizens, regardless of any distinction of sex."

What Dreadful Legislation?

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—I enclose notice from the Kansas Loan and Trust company which was sent me without any intimation that I desired a new loan. You can comment on it. Several queries arise. Is it a campaign lie? Are they standing up for Kansas to frighten their customers into voting the republican ticket? Have they blacklisted their customers who are Populist voters and are determined to squeeze them? What are the dreadful changes made by the late legislature that have frightened lenders? Have we a company chartered by the laws of Kansas that is deliberately using its power for political purposes. But Kansas people are learning that the less business they have with the said lenders and mortgage companies the better off they will be, and the said loan company will then learn that it is the other fellows who are frightened. C. BISHOP.

The following is the notice:

OFFICE OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, FORMERLY THE KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
TOPEKA, KAN., May 7, 1894.

C. Bishop, Hutchinson, Kan.

DEAR SIR:—The loan of \$1,200 negotiated by the Kansas Loan and Trust company for Mr. Samuel McFarland comes due on the first day of July, 1894, and the holder of the loan desires payment of the same at maturity, as the changes made by the late legislature in the laws of this state have so frightened lenders that we cannot secure you a new loan. If you are not prepared out of your own resources to pay this loan when it matures, please make arrangements to obtain the money elsewhere to pay it promptly when due. Yours respectfully,
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

'Advocate' List of Premiums, Books and Periodicals.

	Value	Yearly subscribers.
The "ADVOCATE" Sewing Machine.....	20.00	50
"New Singer" Sewing Machine.....	15.00	40
Premier Gold Watch.....	10.00	25
Encyclopedia Britannica.....	10.00	30
Sunflower Incubator.....	10.00	60
Black Hawk Corn Sheller.....	3.50	7
Cheese Bread and Cake Knives.....	1.50	4

We are offering the following liberal terms on books and periodicals:

	Regular price.	With the Advocate.
The Legislative Conspiracy.....	.25	\$1.00
Watson's Campaign Book.....	.50	1.25
Watson's Sketches Roman History.....	.25	1.10
Bondholders and Breadwinners (King).....	.25	1.10
Seedtime and Harvest (King).....	.25	1.10
Direct Legislation (Sullivan).....	.25	1.10
A Crisis for the Husbandman, by Percy Daniels, (Lieutenant-Governor).....	.25	1.25
Great Quadrangular Debate.....	.25	1.00
Songs of Industry (with music).....	.25	1.00
The Dogs and the Fleas.....	.50	1.25

PERIODICALS.		
The Arena, Boston, (magazine).....	5.00	5.00
American Nonconformist, Indianapolis.....	1.00	1.75
National Reformer, Hardy, Arkansas, monthly.....	.35	1.00
National Watchman, Washington, weekly.....	1.00	1.75
Rocky Mountain News, Denver, weekly.....	1.00	1.75
Chicago Express, weekly.....	1.00	1.40
Farmers' Tribune (Weaver's paper).....	1.00	1.75
Farmers' Voice, Chicago.....	.75	1.50
Kansas Farmer, Topeka.....	1.00	1.50
People's Party Paper (Tom Watson).....	1.00	1.75
Missouri World (Chillicothe).....	.50	1.20
Chicago Free Trader.....	.25	1.00
Home Magazine (Mrs. John A. Logan), and Fancy Work chart.....	.50	1.10

The "Dogs and the Fleas" is a comical, instructive and intensely interesting book. Of course it is political. See premium list.